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NATURAL HISTORY.

[For the New England Farmer.]

A PARASITE OF THE HONEY BEE.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.:—The late Gen. Martin Field, of Fayetteville, Vermont, who was distinguished for his enlarged and liberal mind, and his love of science, sent to Professor Silliman the inclosed important communication, which was published in the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. xxv. No. 1, for October, 1833, pages 113-14.

The discovery announced in this communication is so interesting to the bee-keeper and the naturalist that it deserves to be generally known; and, as there are some points in it upon which additional information is required, you will do me a favor by giving to it, with the remarks here added, a place in both your Horticultural and Agricultural Journals.

"For a few years past, many of those people in this vicinity, who have apiaries, have found that in the months of April, May and June, an unusual mortality has prevailed among their bees. This circumstance has led to a thorough investigation of the cause, by those who felt a particular interest in the products of this valuable insect; and the result has proved, that this mortality has been produced entirely by a parasite.

"More than two years since, one of my neighbors suggested to me his conjectures that there was a parasitic fly that was injurious to the honey bee; since which time we have fully ascertained the fact. I have a box, now before me, containing a great number of dead bees, in which may be found the parasites, in both the pupa and the perfect state. Usually the bees become sickly and unable to fly, when the parasites are in the larva state; but they sometimes live till the perfect insect emerges from the pupa. The larva is fixed at the inosculations of the dorsal segments of the abdomen of the bee, and is hardly discoverable by the eye unless the abdomen be dissected. The larva is white, nearly two lines in length, and very much resembles a small worm or maggot. The pupa is nearly the size of the larva, and of a reddish brown color. The perfect insect is a nondescript, and bears very little resemblance to the *Stylops* or *Xenos*, or any other insect that has been found to be a parasite of the bee or wasp. It is of the order Diptera of Linnæus, is little larger than the Hessian fly, but, in color and form is very unlike that insect.

"Mr Kirby, many years since, discovered that the insect, *Stylops*, was a parasite in the black-bronze bee, *Andrena nigro-ænea*, in England, and Professor Peck afterwards found that the *Xenos* was a parasite in wasps, in America; but I am not aware that a parasite of the honey bee has ever been discovered till of late, and in this vicinity.

"In conclusion, I would most sincerely request those who have apiaries, to examine their hives during the spring and summer months, and if this parasite be discovered, to investigate the history of the insect, and, if possible, to find a remedy for the injury it may produce. MARTIN FIELD.

"*Fayetteville, Vt., May* 15, 1833."

REMARKS.

The discovery of an intestine enemy in the bee, hitherto unknown and unsuspected, and its existence to such an extent as to cause an unusual mortality among these useful and industrious insects during their busiest season, were facts which on their first publication strongly excited my curiosity; while the very brief description, which was given of the parasitic insect in its perfect or winged state, was not sufficient to enable me to make out the genus, or the rank which it held in a systematic arrangement. In answer to my inquiries on this subject and request for specimens, Mr R. M. Field, the son of the above named gentleman, informed me that his father had sent the parasitic insects, twenty or thirty in number, to a lady, in order to have drawings made from them, and that all of them were lost through carelessness. This accident may account for the very imperfect description of the fly which was drawn up by Gen. Field. During the last summer Mr Field obligingly sent to me some insects, which were given to him, by a person who, from some circumstances, was led to suppose that they were instrumental in producing the mortality among the bees. They proved, however, to be a kind of wild bee, (*andræna frugalis*,) at least half as large as the honey bee itself, and were furnished with *four* wings, in all which respects they differ essentially from the parasitic flies as described by Gen. Field.

In order to avoid any mistake in searching into the history of the little parasitic enemies of the honey bee, it will be well to keep in mind the following facts derived from the information given by Gen. Field.

These insects infest the bees during the months of April, May and June, and they are found in three different forms.

At first they are *maggots*, of a white color, nearly one fifth of an inch long, and live between the joints of the backs of the bees.

Second. After a time they cease eating, their bodies shorten, and their skins become of a brownish color. They are now entirely quiet, and are in, what may be called, a state of transition *(pupa)* intermediate between maggots and flies.

Third. At length the insects burst the brownish skins which cover them, and come forth in the form of little *two-winged flies*, rather larger than the Hessian fly, probably, about the size of a musquito. They are then like all other winged insects in a state of maturity, and, consequently, in a condition to lay their eggs.

To complete the history of these little parasites, information is wanted upon a number of points, which, it is hoped, will receive the attention of persons who have the leisure and opportunity to make to the necessary investigations.

If, during the proper season, a considerable number of sick, dying and dead bees are procured and confined under tumblers, (those of them which are still alive being daily fed with a drop or two of sugar syrup or honey,) the little parasitic insects, with which they are infested, may be observed during their changes of form, and will probably, in due time, be found flying about beneath the tumblers.

Bee-keepers, and especially those who reside in that part of the country where these insects have been discovered, are most earnestly requested to endeavor to ascertain, 1st. When, how, and where do the flies lay their eggs; 2d. How long do their young remain in the maggot state; 3d. How long are they in what is called the *pupa* state, or state of transition. When, in addition to these facts the means are furnished for drawing up a full, correct, scientific description of the insects in their last or winged state, their history will be nearly completed, and the way to successful experiment against their insidious attacks will be fairly opened.

The writer of these remarks at one time thought of offering a reward to any person who would apprehend a gang of these marauders, lodge them in the office of the New England Farmer, in Boston, and furnish such evidence of their identity as would enable him to try them by the laws of science, and pronounce judgment upon them in their true characters. But, as he is not more interested in the subject than many other persons, he feels that he has discharged his duty in respectfully and urgently recommending the measure, and offering, whenever they are wanted for the purpose above named, the services of

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 9, 1835.

AGRICULTURE.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held 13th December, 1834,

Voted, That the thanks of the board be presented to Messrs Livermore & Kendall for the ready and liberal permission given to the committee to award premiums on butter and cheese, to occupy the Rotunda, for the examination, exhibition and sale of the articles offered on the second, third, and fourth days of the present month, and that a copy be sent by the Secretary to those gentlemen.

A Copy of the Record.

BENJAMIN GUILD,

Sec. of M. S. for P. A.

NEW VARIETY OF TURNIP.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held on Saturday, 10th of January, 1835,

A letter was read from Martin Brimmer, Esq.

accompanying a package of turnip seed, with a pamphlet, which he brought with him from Scotland. It was thereupon

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr Brimmer for his very acceptable gift of the Hybridal turnip seed, and the Trustees also express the hope that the example of Mr Brimmer may induce other gentlemen when absent to bring back with them new varieties of seeds and fruits and thereby essentially promote the Agricultural interests of the country.

A Copy of the Record,
BENJAMIN GUILD, *Rec'g Sec'y.*

The thanks of the board were also given to Jacob Porter, Esq. M. D. of Plainfield, for his present of several valuable pamphlets, translations and reports.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

SIR — I have the honor to send you herewith half a pound of seed of a new variety of Turnip, which I recently procured in Scotland, called "Dale's Hybrid Turnip." It is the cross of the White Globe and the Swedish Turnip, and is found to combine the good qualities of both. The rapid growth and great size of the former with the nutritive matter and hardiness of the latter. I have to remark that this variety has found favor in Scotland, and in the anticipation that it may prove valuable in this country, I place at your disposal the accompanying sample; I also enclose some remarks taken from the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture" in which the subject is treated more at large and to which I beg to refer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
M. BRIMMER.

HON. THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
Pres. of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture.

—

On a Hybridal Variety of the Turnip.—By Charles Lawson, Seedsman, Edinburgh.

Since the period when Linnæus clearly demonstrated the functions of the anthers and stigmas, numerous additional evidences have been adduced in support of the doctrine of the sexes of plants. The question has long been set at rest, and it would be now, in botany, a heresy of the first order to throw doubts on the theory of impregnation. In fact, that process is performed by the contact of the sexual secretion of the male plant, or of the male organs of the hermaphrodite plant, with the female organs. Upon this hint, botanists have not only observed many of the curious contrivances to which nature has had recourse in rendering sure the progress of impregnation, but have let loose their imagination, and invented others for her. It is well known, that in the animal kingdom, a male and a female of two different species belonging to the same genus, may occasionally, by the force of circumstances, break through the antipathy in which they hold each other, and that a progeny participating of the forms of both parents may result. It might be imagined that in plants such intermixtures should be of more common occurrence. The pollen, wafted by the winds, or conveyed by bees and flies, may be applied to the stigmas of other species as readily as to those of its own. Yet, whether it be that the germens are impregnated by the pollen of their own flower, before any other pollen reaches them, as is undoubtedly the case in most plants, or that there is an organic inaptitude between the pollen and the stigmas of different species, it so happens, that, in a field where there exist multitudes of flowers of numerous species, many closely allied to each other, one cannot, on searching, find a single hybrid. Nevertheless, that hybrids have occasionally been produced, we have abundant evidence. Kolreuter, for example, crossed the Nicotiana rustica and Nicotiana paniculata.* The genera Brassica, Geranium, Ranunculus, Saxifraga, and others, are supposed by some, from a few original species to have produced their present multiplicity of forms. To the numerous variety of Melons, Strawberries, and other cultivated plants, a like origin has been attributed. In the animal kingdom, hybrids produced in the wild state are extremely rare, and when produced in the domestic state, do not continue in their mixed form. Hybrids of wild plants are also, as has been stated above, comparatively rare; and, as we see the same forms reappear season after season, we must suppose that if they exist, they are only of ephemeral duration. The case, however, is different in cultivated vegetables, of the crossing of two of which an instance is here related. The crossing here is between the Common Turnip, *Brassica rapa*, and the Swedish Turnip, which some suppose a distinct species, and others merely a variety of the former.

Though there is a considerable number of varieties of the turnip in cultivation, which are more or less held in esteem according to their supposed qualities, the nature of the soil in which they are to be grown, and other circumstances, those in most general use are the White Globe, the Red-Top Yellow Bullock, the Green-Top Yellow Bullock, and the Swedish. The White Globe grows to the largest size, arrives soonest at maturity, and decays earliest in the season; the Yellows are intermediate between the Globe and the Swedish in their properties; and the Swedish is smallest in size, is latest in arriving at maturity, and often does not decay, till, in the advanced state of the following spring, the plant loses its nutritive properties by pushing out a flower-stem; hence the Swedish is well adapted and chiefly employed for spring feeding. The Swedish Turnip possesses the greatest nutritive powers, and the largest of this variety yields more nourishment in proportion than the middle-sized ones; while the Globe, which attains the greatest bulk contains the least nutritive matter, and the larger kinds less proportionally than the middling-sized ones of the same variety.

New varieties or hybrids of turnips are obtained by cross impregnation. Thus, when two varieties are planted alternately or promiscuously in a plot of ground, when they come into flower the pollen is wafted by the wind indiscriminately over the whole, or carried from one plant to another by insects, when they are in quest of the sweets of the nectary, and applied to the stigmata. But though the means of producing new varieties are simple and easily accomplished, little improvement in this respect has been made in the varieties now generally used in field culture.

In all cases of turnip seeds' going through my hands in the course of a season, I keep specimens which are sown at the proper period in drills in my nursery. This is done for the purpose of examining the progress of the plants and the developement of their roots during the season; it also enables me to ascertain the correctness of the different stocks of seeds, and to judge of the superiority of one variety over another. Two years ago, my attention was particularly attracted to the produce of the sample of a hybrid or doubly-impregnated sort, the seed of which I received from Mr Robert Dale, a very intelligent farmer at Libberton West Mains, near Edinburgh. It attracted my attention, first, on account of its early growth and maturation; secondly, its fine shape, as will be seen on inspection; thirdly, by the great size to which it attained, in comparison with any sort under similar treatment; and lastly, by its standing the winter equally well with any other turnip except the Swedish.

And conceiving that the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, is to obtain the greatest possible weight on a given space and at a given expense of manure, this variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort hitherto introduced.

The manner in which it was obtained by Mr Dale, was the following: In the year 1822 or 1823, he got a few ounces of seed of a new hybrid turnip from James Shireff, Esq. of Bastleridge in Berwickshire. This, Mr Dale sowed, and he found the produce to resemble the Swedish in shape, but it had too few of the superior properties of that variety. He, therefore, picked out such as had most of the yellow appearance, and planted them along with some of the best Swedish which he could find. This he continued doing for four successive years; and, since that period, he has selected the best roots of the doubly impregnated kind which he could find for raising seed, till they have attained the quality which they now possess.

The manner in which this variety has been obtained, I am aware, is not according to the nice rules which horticulturists would have recommended to be adopted, because, as the hybrids were always planted along with the Swedish for producing seed, and the seed collected promiscuously, that part of the seed which was produced from the Swedish would be much more nearly allied to that variety than the seed of the hybrids. But in this, as in many other instances of improving plants, the point is often attained more from accidental causes than from the adoption of the rules laid down by scientific cultivators. And, although all the hybrids may not stand in the same relation to the primitive root, the circumstance of the raising the seed being now performed solely by the hybrids themselves, without the assistance as formerly, of the Swedish, will always have the tendency to assist in modifying and correcting any irregularity that may exist. Indeed, judging from the appearance of the present stock, there is nothing which indicates any important consequences to this irregularity in the manner of obtaining the hybrids.

To show in what respect this hybrid is superior

* Within these few months, different species of Calceolaria have been successfully crossed at the garden of Lord President Hope at Granton, as described by Professor Graham in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for July, 1830. All the fine new Pears, Apples and other fruits, of Mr Knight in England, and those of the Earl of Dunmore in Scotland, which are nowise behind them, have been produced by dusting the stigma of one kind of blossom (previously deprived of its stamens) with the pollen from another.

to, or differs from, the turnips at present in cultivation, I shall give a list of the kinds sown for different purposes, with a comparison of their properties with that of the hybrid in question. The turnips in general cultivation are the following:

FOR EARLY USE,

White Globe, White Tankard, Pomeranian Globe, Hungarian Globe, } The hybrid is equal in size to any of these, is closer in the texture, and is as early.

TO SUCCEED THE ABOVE,

Red Norfolk, Green Norfolk, White Norfolk, Green Globe, Red Tankard, Yellow Globe, Bullock's Heart, } The hybrid is superior in size, in texture, and in shape, to all of these.

STILL TO FOLLOW THESE,

Purple-top Yellow Bullock, Green-top ditto, Tankard Yellow, } The hybrid is superior in size, and, in so far as it has been tried, it stands the winter as well.

FOR LATE USE.

Purple-top Swedish, Green-top Swedish, } The hybrid is superior in size, but shoots to flower earlier in spring, and is not so hardy.

This hybrid, or doubly-impregnated turnip, therefore, appears to possess properties in general, superior to those varieties which have been enumerated above. It is equal to, or surpasses the yellow, and the other sorts above it, and is only excelled by the Swedish, in the latter being more hardy and later in spring in running to a flower-stem. It is now generally known by the name of Dale's Turnip, or Dale's Hybrid.

The facts which I have stated will, I trust, be considered in this respect interesting, that they show an easy method by which intelligent agriculturists may increase or improve the varieties of the plants which they cultivate.

[From the Old Colony Memorial.]

A DISSERTATION ON THE COURSE OF TILLAGE

Most suitable for Soils in Plymouth County, and the Rotation of Crops, most Conducive to the Interest of the Inhabitants. By ANTHONY COLLAMORE. Read before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting at Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1834.

[Continued from page 226.]

Where the farmer wishes to keep his land longer under cultivation, the following course has been recommended:

1st year. After breaking up the sward, oats sown thick to be cut for fodder.

2d. Potatoes, Indian corn, or both.

3d. Ruta Baga, (or French turnips.)

4th. Barley or wheat, sown with clover or herdsgrass or red top.

5th. Clover mowed.

6th. Herdsgrass and clover.

The seventh year the land to be broken up and the same rotation recommenced.

The course of crops recommended for the second division will be proper in many cases for the third; which consists of the light and sandy soils, being generally of a loose texture, will not produce usually more than one or two crops of grass, without expensive dressing with compost. They should be subjected to a course of alternate tillage and mowing or pasturage. These soils being easy of cultivation, have been very much abused and exhausted by tillage, without returning anything to the soil, or even throwing on any grass seed. It being frequently the case for farmers to raise successive crops of corn and rye and then leave the land to recruit by neglect, the fertile parts of the soil having no vegetation to hold them together, are dried by the sun, pulverized by the frost, and dissipated by the winds. It were folly to call land managed in this way real estate, when it can be blown from one town into another. It is a maxim with the Flemings, of which they are very scrupulous, that no field shall lay more than ten days without a crop. Let this rule be attended to by keeping such lands well seeded with plants of some kind, and a manifest improvement will soon be observed.

On these soils may be introduced what is termed the clover system in Great Britain, which in connexion with rotation of crops in alternate husbandry, has been the means of converting some of the poorest districts into the most productive and wealthy. While clover enters largely into all courses of crops on all soils, its benefits in this country are but partially appreciated, either for the food it affords to the stock, or the advantage it gives to a future crop by fertilizing the soil. This system, it is stated, is coming into operation on the sandy soils of New York, with equal if not greater advantage.

Much of the sandy land of this country may be sown on the sward in the month of August, with rye and clover, which will yield a crop of rye the first year, the next a crop of clover, when it is again ploughed up and the same course repeated. This is called sowing on a clover lay. Clover has also been sown with rye in September on light soils, and after the rye is harvested the next year, the clover is ploughed in with the stubble, and rye and clover sowed again, and this course repeated; one farmer having followed this course three years in succession, and raising good crops of rye, the clover affording a rich manure for the grain, and more than compensating for the expense of the seed. This last course, it is thought, would be preferable to the one recommended by a distinguished writer, who advised the farmers in a public address, to raise rye on their thin land as long as it will continue to grow. The practice of exhausting land by repeated grain crops without returning anything to the land as manure for the nourishment of plants, is justly reprobated and ought to be abandoned. It is inconsistent with good husbandry, which ought to keep land in a constantly improving state, by judicious rotation of crops and the application of manure.

On these soils may also be introduced the course of crops recommended by Mr Buel of Albany, for sand loams; with the exception perhaps in some soils of substituting rye for wheat in the second year: which may in the first course be hoed in among the corn at the last hoeing as usually practised in this country.

1st course—1st year. Indian corn, manured with thirty loads of long manure, and cut and shocked or stocked, as soon as the kernel is glazed; the land then ploughed and sown with wheat, and harrowed,—2d, wheat, (or rye) and after harvest ploughed, harrowed, and manured with ten loads of manure and sown with turnips.—3d, barley and clover seed sown.—4th, clover.

2d course—1st, Indian corn—2d, wheat and clover seed.—3d, clover and after mowing, ten loads of manure spread, and the land ploughed and harrowed, and ruta baga sown.—4th, barley.—5th, clover.

[To be continued.]

BEES.—Francis Kelsey, of Niagara county, New York, is now exhibiting at No. 3, Marble Buildings, Chatham Square, New York, a number of swarms of bees in glass cases, and hives, by which the habits of bees are very finely illustrated. Mr K. causes his bees to deposit their honey in inverted tumblers, decanters and square glass boxes with tin frames, so that their operations can at any time be seen. The exhibition is well worth twentyfive cents, and the explanation of Mr K. of still higher value.—*Long Island Star.*

DURABLE WHITEWASH.—I am enabled to certify the efficacy of marine salt in fixing whitewash made of lime. In the year 1795 when I was director of the naval artillery at the port of Toulon, I was commissioned to ascertain the utility of a method proposed by the master painter of that port, M. Maquilan, for whitewashing the ships between deck, and likewise their holds, in a durable manner, by means of lime. Our report was in favor of this process, which consists in saturating water in which the lime is slacked with muriate of soda, (common salt.) The whitewash produced by it is very permanent, does not crack, nor come off upon one's hands or clothes. The experiment was made only on wood. It appears from M. St Bernarde's account, that it succeeded equally well on walls.—*Annales des Arts et Manufactures.*

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.—Take a lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about two ounces of water; carry this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the vial on the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.

The preceding paragraph, from the New England Farmer, we find republished in the Portland Courier, with the following comment:

The above receipt may be a good one; we have never tried it, but have been afflicted with weak eyes for a long while, and have found great relief by using a wash formed from a weak solution of *sulphate of zinc*, we presume the effect is similar.

That the "effect" should be "similar" is no matter of marvel—*white copperas* and *sulphate of zinc* being one and the same thing.—*Bost. Transcript.*

BOTS IN HORSES.—*Symptoms.*—Stamping forcibly on the ground with either of his fore feet, and frequently striking at his belly with his hind ones. Belly projected and hard—shows symptoms of uneasiness, such as groaning, looking back towards his sides, lying down, &c.

Cure.—Take of bees' wax, mutton tallow, and sugar, each eight ounces, put into one quart of new milk, and warm it until all is melted. Then put it into a bottle, and give it just before the wax &c. begins to harden. About two hours after give physic. The bots will be discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having some of them sticking to it.

Another cure.—Take a table spoonful of unslacked lime, and let it be given with the feed of the horse at night and morning, regularly, for four or five days, and it will expel the bots.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Turn not your backs upon others especially in speaking; jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes; lean not on any one.

PAWTUXET, R. I. CATTLE SHOW.

Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtuxet, R. I. on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1835.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode-Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry offer the following Premiums:

FOR STOCK.*

For the best Bull, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, not to exceed three years of age $10
For the next best, same conditions 6
For the best Bull Calf 5
For the next best 3
For the next best 2
For the next best 1
For the best cows, kept in the country, not less than three in number, which shall have yielded the greatest quantity of milk in any thirty days previous to the 25th of September — a certificate thereof, duly sworn to, will be required, and the cows must be exhibited at the fair 12
For the best cows, not exceeding two in number, same conditions 8
For the best cow, same conditions 5
For the best two years old heifer, having had a calf, same conditions 6
For the next best do. do. do. 4
For the best heifer yearling 4
For the next best 2
For the best pair of working cattle, to have been owned in this State at least three months, not exceeding six years old 6
For the next best 4
For the next best 2
For the best pair three years old steers 6
For the next best 4
For the next best 2
For the best pair two years old steers 5
For the next best 4
For the next best 3
For the best South Down Sheep, if in the opinion of the Committee it is worthy of a premium, the same to be kept in this State at least one year succeeding the fair 15
For the best Boar, to be kept in this State until the 1st of April, 1836 6
Next best do. do. do. 4
Next best do. do. do. 2
For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, and not less than four nor more than eight months old, to have been raised in the State 4
For the next best 2
For the best Stud Horse, not less than three years old, owned in this State and having been wholly kept for mares in the State the season previous, and to be kept for mares the year succeeding the fair 20
For the best brood mare, owned in this State, and colt by a horse that may be deemed of the best blood 8
For the next best, same condition 6

*No stock from distilleries or breweries will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

FOR GRAIN, VEGETABLE CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than four acres in one piece of ground, and not less than eighty bushels to the acre $15
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of corn on not less than one acre of land, and not less than one hundred bushels 10
To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, and not less than eighty bushels on one acre 6
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on two acres, not less than thirty bushels per acre 5
Next greatest quantity of rye on two acres 3
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Wheat on two acres of land 5
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions in proportion to the land cultivated 5
Next greatest quantity 3
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes, not less than three hundred and fifty bushels on an acre of land 10
To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, not less than three hundred bushels 6
To the person who shall raise or introduce into the State, Potatoes of a quality superior to any heretofore raised or introduced 10
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Beets on not less than a quarter of an acre of ground 3
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on not less than one acre 8
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on not less than a quarter of an acre 3
To the person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other grass now cultivated 10
To the person who shall by actual experiment prove the best season and mode of laying down land to grass, whether Spring, Summer or Fall seeding be preferable, and whether with or without grain on different soils 8
To the person who shall take up in the season on his own farm the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees 5
For the best barrel of Cider made in 1834 6

Should the Society retain the barrel for which the premium is awarded, they will pay in addition to the premium, four dollars.

Persons claiming a premium, must state in writing the process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.

Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary, on or before the 1st of December, 1835, with written statements, certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars:

1st. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1835.

2d. The product and general state of cultivation, and the quantity of manure employed on it in the year preceding.

8d. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4th. The quantity of seed used, and if potatoes, the sort.

5th. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath of two respectable persons who assisted in measuring them, as well as a certificate of a surveyor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

FOR SHOP MANUFACTURES.

For the best side of Sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified of the mode and and time of tanning $4
For the best Belt Leather 4
For the best white oak Hogshead 4
For the best white oak Barrel 2
For the best woollen Hat 1

Three dollars also for each of the following implements:

Best cast iron Plough, Best Ox Harrow,
" Corn Sheller, " Vegetable Cutter,
" Straw Cutter, " Horse Harrow.

Three dollars also to each of the following, not less than twelve in number:

Hoes, Axes, Scythes,
Cast Steel Shovels, Rakes.

Implements of husbandry and articles of shop manufacture of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the examining committee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best Cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than one hundred pounds $8
For the next do. 6
For the next do. 4
For the best Butter, not less than forty pounds 10
Next best 9
Next best 8
Next best 7
Next best 6
Next best 5
Next best 2

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of carpeting, 4-4 wide and not less than fifteen yards $6
Next best do. 4
Next best do. 3
For the best lot of woollen knit hose, at least three pairs 2
For the best flax or hemp knit hose 2
For the best cotton do. 2
For the best worsted do. 2
For the best silk do. 3
For the best piece of woollen flannel, 7-8 wide, thirty yards at least 5
Next do. 8

All to have been manufactured in this State, within the last two years, and a certificate thereof required.

MULBERRY TREES AND RAW SILK.

To any person who may within the present season have raised on one piece of land the largest number of thrifty mulberry trees, not less than 1000, a certificate thereof being required $5

For the next greatest quantity, not less than one thousand	$4
Next do. do. do. do. do.	3
For the largest quantity of raw silk	5
Next do. do. do. *(Morus alba sinensis)*	4
Next do. do. do.	3
Next do. do. do.	2
Next do. do. do.	1
For the best sample of sewing silk	5
Next do.	4
For the best piece of silk vesting, or of silk and cotton vesting, made in this State, not less than ten yards	5
For the best silk dress pattern, made in this State, not less than twelve yards	5
A premium of ten dollars for the best barrel of starch made in this State, from wheat	10

PLOUGHING MATCH.

NO DRIVERS ALLOWED.

First Plough $9; Second do. $8; Third do. $7; Fourth do. $6; Fifth do. $5; Sixth do. $4; Seventh do. $3; Eighth do. $2.

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than ten inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to ensure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any competition, or not, it is at the discretion of the Committees to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the object so offered, is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

JAMES RHODES, *President.*
WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, *Secretary.*

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

ON RAISING STOCK.

I have witnessed with much pleasure, the beneficial effects which have resulted from several correspondents of the Genesee Farmer, submitting to the perusal of numerous readers an account of their peculiar method of management. From a consideration of this circumstance, I am induced to lay before you a plan I have adopted for "Raising Calves,"—a subject I have not hitherto seen treated upon in your valuable journal.

It was formerly my practice, (and I doubt not also of many others engaged in breeding stock,) to let a calf run with a cow, or be fed with new milk, till it was three or four months old, by which time it frequently happened that the expense of keeping was rendered equivalent to the value of the animal.

Last year being in possession of nearly a dozen remarkably fine calves of the "Improved Durham Breed," the rearing of which I desired to be as good and economical as possible, I was induced to try a variety of food. The following plan proved most successful:—To mix with a small quantity of milk, a portion of boiled potatoes and fine bran. When the animals were three or four months old I changed their diet to coarse bran, boiled potatoes, and warm water; and I think by this method, I can now produce a number of calves equal in height of condition and symmetry of form, to any in this section of the country.

The object of the present communication is, to invite the attention of those interested in breeding stock, to a consideration of the best and cheapest means of "RAISING CALVES,"—a subject well worthy the attention of *Dairymen.* It is a remark frequently made by this class of farmers, that they cannot rear good calves without making a sacrifice of their butter and cheese; now I conceive that they are the men most favorably situated for becoming successful breeders of stock; for, by judiciously crossing their native cattle with approved specimens of Improved Durham, and bestowing a little attention on *"Raising their Calves,"* they would procure animals much better adapted for the dairy, and capable of commanding far higher prices than those they have hitherto possessed.

S. LOOK.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1834.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We were the other day quietly jogging along in our wagon through one of the upper counties of the State, when whom should we encounter but a person of high standing in one of the learned professions, and formerly a member of Congress, very industriously employed in driving a large four ox team heavily loaded with leached ashes. This was a pleasant sight to our optics, inasmuch as it was not only an exceedingly pleasant change from the severer duties of his profession, but also a profitable and rational employment; and above all, it was setting a noble example to the younger members of the community, if they would but follow it. Such examples go far, very far, in doing away the silly stupid notion, that there is nothing but manual drudgery in farming, and that it is a low and vulgar calling. We noticed the farm of this person, and could not but be highly pleased with the changes which he has effected, and which are still going on. Not many years ago this land was a worthless common, bearing nothing but moss, hardhacks, and lambkill. It is now well fenced and well tilled. Twentyfive acres are now turned by the plough, and the owner busily engaged in adding materials to enrich and improve. How much better would it be if more of our professional men would thus fill up their leisure hours and reap the satisfaction and reward which such healthy and sinless employment affords. Let a man thus labor to subdue and cultivate some of the millions of waste acres that now spread themselves over and deform our State, we as a community would soon cease to "go to New York to mill," and the individual himself would at once become in reality and in very deed a public benefactor. With such an one, patriotism will be a word of immense meaning and not a senseless phrase — a mere flourish of rhetoric. He will feel, as he looks round upon his reclaimed and renovated acres, that he has done at least one good deed, and that he has a country, a home, a resting place of his own, and his life and his life's blood will be freely devoted for its prosperity and defence.—*Maine Farmer.*

TO STAIN WOOD GREEN.—Dissolve verdigris in vinegar, and with the hot solution brush over the wood till it be duly stained.—*Yankee Farmer.*

ITEMS.

SEED WHEAT.—Extract from a letter:—"To obtain good seed wheat, my father has for several years used a very coarse screen in his fanning mills, which retains only the largest and best kernels. By this means all the foul stuff passes off, and his seed is perfectly clean. The additional expense of an extra screen is but a trifle."—*Genesee Farmer.*

BEER VS. WINE.—The Italian papers begin to complain that the consumption of Beer is daily increasing in Wine countries. At Padua, there are three breweries fully employed; not only men but women are fond of this beverage, which is dearer than Wine.

LARGE CALF.—Mr George Hannaford of Cape Elizabeth, raised a bull calf of the common breed last season, that weighed five hundred and forty pounds when he was six and a half months old. He had only half the milk given by the dam the first month—he ran with her afterwards, and was fed with a small quantity of corn-stalks. —*Yankee Farmer.*

DEATH BY CHARCOAL.—On Sunday night of last week, a man and wife, in Flushing, (L. I.) retired to bed in a close room with a pan of burning charcoal. Not rising at the usual time the next morning they were several times called, but no answer being given, about ten o'clock the door was opened, when the woman was found quite dead, and the man in a state of insensibility, and he is still lying in a debilitated and feeble condition. He stated that his wife died about four o'clock, that he was perfectly aware of the fact at the time and that he expected nothing but death himself, but he was utterly helpless and incapable of speaking or moving.

HABITS OF HOGS. — In Minorca, the hog is converted into a beast of draught; a cow, a sow, and two young horses, have been seen there yoked together. In some parts of Italy, swine are employed in hunting for truffles. A cord is tied round the foot of the animal, and he is led into the field where this plant is found, and wherever he begins to dig, it is a sure sign of the plant being immediately under. The hog possesses the sense of smelling and taste in high perfection. Hogs seem to have a great fear of wind; on its approach, they fly to their sty with great precipitation; and, before a storm, they frequently indicate its coming by carrying straw in their mouth. —*English paper.*

CLOVER MAY ALWAYS BE SOWN UPON SMALL GRAINS WITH PROFIT.—We sowed clover upon four acres of rye and two of barley last spring, and notwithstanding the dry weather, it took well. After pasturing the rye stubble some ten or fourteen days, the autumn feed was sold for $12,50. The barley ground has afforded an abundance of fine feed. Say the six acres required an abundance of seed, at $6, and that the fall feed was worth $18, there will be a profit of $12, or $2 per acre. But the clover lay will furnish at least 30 tons of vegetable food to the next season's crop, if turned under the first of May, which will be no inconsiderable increase to the profits. These littles will make up a handsome aggregate upon a farm in a few years; and there is no economy of this kind which should be considered beneath a farmer's notice.—*Albany Cultivator.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1835.

CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are few subjects which have led to a greater diversity of opinion among philosophers than the causes of the different temperature of the climates situate in the same parallel of latitude in different parts of the globe. It is asserted, that not only countries in the same latitude differ from each other, but the same countries, at different periods, have differed with regard to their mean temperature for a series of years.

Some philosophers assert that the seasons, at least throughout the northern hemisphere, have gradually increased in temperature since the periods of the earliest records of history. Countries, they tell us, which ancient authors considered as uninhabitable, by reason of excessive cold, are now teeming with population, and produce abundantly, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries of life. A writer in Ree's Cyclopedia, under the article "*Climate*," observes as follows:

"Cæsar, Virgil, Diodorus, Siculus, Ovid, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Seneca, Petronius, Pliny the naturalist, Statius, Herodian and Justin all speak to the same purpose of the insupportable cold of the winter in the latitude of from 44 to 50 degrees, between Gaul and the Euxine Sea. The descriptions they concur in giving are such as would at present suit those countries which lie between 56 degrees of latitude and the polar circle; and in some respects they exceed the cold of the winter in Sweden and Norway; and could at present only be realized in Lapland, Siberia, and those regions of America that lie to the north of Hudson's bay." After adducing other authorities to the like purport, the author continues:

"Upon the whole it may be affirmed as an unquestionable truth that the soil, and the temperature of the lands from Spain to India, and from the ridge of Mount Atlas to Lapland and the remote parts of the north, have in the course of ages, since the period of the oldest historical monuments still extant to the present time been gradually subjected to a complete change, from the utmost degree of moisture and cold to a great degree of dryness and warmth."

The same doctrine relative to the mean temperature of a climate being raised by cultivation, the clearing of forests, draining morasses, &c. has found able advocates in Dr Williams, author of a "*History of Vermont*," John Young, Esq. of Nova Scotia, author of "*Letters of Agricola*," and other writers of eminence.

On the other hand some philosophers have contended that the mean or average heat of no country has been permanently elevated or depressed by the causes above mentioned. We have neither time nor room to adduce the facts and arguments, which have been put in requisition by those who believe that no changes, which man can effect, will produce any permenent alteration in the mean temperature of any part of the globe we inhabit. Among others, Noah Webster, Esq. a high authority in philosophy, as well as in philology, has opposed the hypothesis, which supposes that the mean heat of the climate in North America has been increased by clearing and cultivating the country. His opinions on this subject were expressed in a work read some years ago, before a philosophical society in New Haven, which displays much erudition and philosophical investigation. In this production are adduced many apposite historical facts to prove that the mean heat of the climates in several countries both in the eastern and western continents, was as great in ancient as in modern times. There are reasons for believing, that previously to the 15th century England was favored with a warmer summer climate than she has enjoyed since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that at one time vineyards were very common in England: and that wine in very considerable quantity was made from them. Tacitus states that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain; Holinshed quotes the permission given by Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine from it. The testimony of Bede,—the old notices of tythes on wine, which were common in Kent, Surry, and other southern counties,—the records of suits in the ecclesiastical courts,—the enclosed patches of ground attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards,—the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive constables of the Tower, in the reigns of Rufus and Stephen, "to their great emolument and profit," seem to remove all doubt that the climate of England was once warmer than it has been for a century last past.*

The following facts and arguments may likewise be adduced in favor of the supposition that the *mean temperature* of no tract of country, taken for a series of years, is liable to be altered by any changes which the art or labor of man can effect. Caloric, or the matter of heat, is now admitted by philosophers to be a fluid, and its principal source or fountain is the sun. All equal portions of the globe, lying in the same latitudes, must receive equal quantities of caloric from the sun. The calorific rays may be reflected, transmitted or absorbed, but can neither be increased, diminished nor annihilated by any power short of the fiat of HIM who created them. If a mass of iron be heated red hot in a furnace, and cooled in air or water, not a particle of heat is lost; it is only communicated to the medium by which it is surrounded. If the calorific rays which emanate from the sun light on thick woods or waters, their heat is mostly absorbed. Every leaf and every drop of water become little reservoirs of caloric, which they yield again to the atmosphere when it has less heat than is contained in those reservoirs.

It is a well known fact that water in freezing gives out a portion of heat during the process of congelation. This heat is the cause of water's being a fluid, instead of a solid, in which last state alone water would always be found if deprived of caloric. This heat, given out by water while freezing, according to Dr Black, is so great that if it could be transmitted to and imbibed by an equal quantity of water of the temperature of 32 degrees of Fahrenheit, the latter would be heated no less than 140 degrees, or to 172 degrees. In autumn, after what we call the fall rains, the ground is full of water, and this water, together with that of streams, &c. being congealed in part by the frosts of autumn and the fore part of winter, gives out to the atmosphere that portion of heat, which was necessary to keep it in a fluid state. The heat thus extricated retards the approach of extreme cold weather, till the surface of the soil and of the waters are frozen. This, no doubt, gave rise to the common remark, "As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen." But it is well known that when the surface of the soil is covered with wood, especially evergreens, it is less penetrated by frost, or, in other words, there is less ice in the ground, and of course less heat given out during the process of congelation in nature's vast laboratory in November and December. Again, when the ground thaws in the spring, it *absorbs caloric* from the atmosphere, and thus *retards the approach of warm weather* in the spring. And the more open a country is, other things being equal, the more frost there is in the soil, and the heat necessary to expel this frost must be obtained from the sun's rays, the atmosphere, &c. before we can have uniformly mild weather.

* English Quarterly Review.

If the above data are correct, the following important conclusions follow:

1st. The *mean temperature* of a climate will not be affected by clearing and cultivating the country which the climate embraces.

2d. The extremes of heat and cold will be greater in a country which is cleared and cultivated, than in one which is covered with forests.

3d. The approach of cold weather in autumn and the fore part of winter, and that of warm weather in the spring and fore part of summer will be retarded by divesting a country of its woodland, and exposing the surface of the soil to frost and sunshine.

Lastly. Both seed time and harvest, on an average for a series of years, will be later, other things being equal, in a country principally stripped of its woodland, than in one which is in a great measure covered with forest.

HYBRID TURNIP.—The account given in this day's paper of *Dale's New Hybrid Turnip* has been before published in the New England Farmer, vol. x. p. 22. We give it again on account of its connexion with the proceedings of the Mass. Agr. Society, and for the benefit of subscribers, who may not be in possession of that volume. Some seeds of this vegetable have been distributed from the Seed Store connected with the office of the N. E. Farmer, but we have not learned whether they have been cultivated with success.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers will be so good as to turn an attentive eye to the list of Premiums on page 236, offered by our liberal patrons who compose the *Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry*.

It is hardly necessary to apprise our readers of the improvement made in the appearance of the Farmer of this week; being printed with entire new type. We shall continue it in the present improved condition.

We would kindly intimate to subscribers indebted for a number of years that the present time forms a sort of epoch in our financial concerns, and their small sums due, remitted about this time, would not only comport with our convenience, but minister to our necessities.

As we have recently had a very considerable accession of names to our subscription list, we would inform them that we have all the numbers of the present volume, and if they wish a perfect volume, they can be supplied at subscription prices.

Several valuable favors from correspondents unavoidably deferred till our next.

The notices of the proceedings of the Mass. Agricultural Society have been delayed to this late period, in consequence of the manuscript having been mislaid.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

By Mr John Heard, specimens of an apple, supposed to be a native variety; the scions were taken from a tree in Ipswich, which was a bearing tree more than sixty years since. Mr Heard has called it the Ipswich Apple. Size large; flesh very tender, juicy and rich; color fine red and yellow, striped with a still darker red—an excellent fruit.

By Mr Ruggles, of Fall River, Cork Russet; the same variety was exhibited the 17th. Mr Ruggles said they had been touched by frost, and were not fair specimens.

For the Committee. P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of Thermometer at the Maverick House, East Boston, in a shaded Northwesterly exposure, free from the wall.

JANUARY, 1835.	7, A. M.	1, P. M.	9, P. M.	Mean
Monday, 26, - - -	47	54	44	48
Tuesday, 27, - -	41	54	41	45
Wednesday, 28, - -	36	39	39	38
Thursday, 29, - -	39	38	32	36
Friday, 30, - - -	35	33	44	37
Saturday, 31, - -	56	51	41	49
Sunday, Feb. 1, - -	33	32	27	31

CHOICE AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.

New Italian Rye Grass, and Pacey's Perennial do.; Sainfoin, Finest Province Lucerne, Dutch White Clover, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, New Crimson Clover, or Trifolium incarnatum; Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot; Tall Oats Grass, Skinless Oats, Early Angus, Hopetoun, and English Potato Oats, weighing 44 lbs. pr bushel, Superior Barley, Large field Burnet, Timothy or Herds Grass, Vetches, Lentiles; Taylor's Forty-fold Potato, now taking precedence of all others, Early Nonpareil, Mercer, Kidney and Pink-eye Potatoes, Potato Onion, White Italian Mulberry, Large Riga Flax, Dyers' Madder, Woad, and Weld; Extra large Fuller's Teazle, Large white field Carrot, the sweetest and most profitable for Cattle; Red, Yellow, and White Mangold Wurtzel, the two latter exceedingly sweet, and all very profitable for cattle and garden.

All the foregoing Seeds, and every other kind for the Farmer, or the kitchen and flower garden, will be supplied at moderate prices, comprising many superior new vegetables, never before offered to the public. Among these are a number of very superior Cabbages, Lettuces, Peas, Beans, Onions, Radishes, Beets, Cucumbers, Squashes, Pumpkins, Spinach, Turnips, &c. introduced from France, Spain and Italy. The following choice new Melons can now be supplied—Malta winter, with green flesh, rich and high flavored, and keeps till February; Netted Romana, Oval Romana, French Muscade, Cohansa, Imperial, Ispahan, Cyprian, Early Cantaloup, Green fleshed Sugar, Fine Japan Cantaloup, Dark Orange, Embroidered Cantaloup, Scarlet Rock, Small Prescot, White Rock, Green Pine apple. Netted Cantaloup, and some others, comprising a luxurious addition to the dessert. All applicants will have the Seed Catalogue and other Catalogues sent them *gratis*, and orders sent direct per mail for Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. will have prompt attention, and the packages forwarded precisely as designated. Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees at $25 per 100, and Cuttings in proportion, Grape Vines, and Cuttings of all kinds at moderate prices and in any quantity.—*N. B.* The Grass Seeds, &c. in quantities will be supplied much below the usual rates. WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Linnæan Garden and Nursery near New York.

Jan. 22. 2w

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

The Earliest Dwarf Pea grows about 20 inches high, is a good bearer and decidedly the earliest known. The seed offered by the subscriber was raised expressly for the New England Seed Store near Canada line.

Market Gardeners and others will be supplied with large or small quantities if applied for early in the season.

jan. 7. GEO. C. BARRETT.

WANTED

To hire from three to five years within three or four miles of Boston market a Farm from ten to thirty acres of land with a good dwelling house and other out buildings. For information apply to No. 56 Faneuil Hall Market.

Jan. 28.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A complete well bound, unsullied copy of Vol. 1 of the "*New England Farmer.*" Having been much call for it the owner will sell it for five dollars.

Jan. 26. 3t

ORCHARD GRASS.

Just received a quantity this valuable Grass Seed — at the *New England Seed Store.* GEO. C. BARRETT.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Hortus Brittanicus, Loudon's latest edition, and Sweet's Hortus Brittanicus, latest edition, just received and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT.

Feb. 4.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Of *superior thickness* with every quality of *Window Glass* for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.

Jan. 23. 2mis.

BREMEN GEESE.

For sale, a few pairs of fine Bremen Geese, by GEO. C. BARRETT.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.

Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK, in Newton Mass. *5½ miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and ½ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

This establishment now compactly covers 18 acres; and comprises the selections of the finest kinds of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis, so celebrated for silk; Strawberries, Figs, &c. No pains, no labor, or expense has been spared, in obtaining the most celebrated varieties which have here been congregated from divers climates and latitudes, and from first-rate sources — selections adapted to every section of the Union. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful kinds known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to forward their orders *early.*—Early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston without charge for transportation, they are selected and labelled with due precaution and care; and when ordered thence, they are suitably packed, and forwarded to their destination, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is agent, at his Seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. oct. 1

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Eliab Stone Brewer intending to make a new arrangement in his business will sell his stock of Silk Goods at very reduced prices, viz:

20 Pieces Blk. Gros de Naples (slightly spotted) at 25 cts. per yard—15 do. perfect, 2s. do. 25 do. Superior Satins Levantines, 3s6. do—10 do. do. 3s.—6 do. Rich Striped do. 3s. 9.—40 do. Rich and Superior Col'd Poult de Soies, 3s.—30 do. do. (spotted) 2s6.—25 do. Heavy Blk. Sinchaws from 2s.6 to 3s.6 25 do. do. Sarsnets, from 2s. to 2s. 6.—100 Dress Patterns Fig. Black Canton Crapes at 6s. per pattern—50 do. do. to mach, 7s.6—50 do. do. Brown, 7s.6—50 pieces Black Canton Crapes at 1s. per yard—20 do. Heavy Blk Turk Satins (4-4 in width) 6s. 5 do. do. Italian Lustrings 5s.—10 do. common do. 4s.—10 do. Fig'd and Plaid Sarsnets, 2s.6—20 do. Grecian Shallys of superior fabric and figures 3s.9—a few pieces Foulards at 5s. Also, Blk. Brown, Green, Lt. Blue, Pink and yellow Satins. No. 414 Washington Street, Dec. 27th, 1834.

NEW WORK.

Just received from the Publisher a new work entitled Calcareous Manures, treating upon the different capacities of soils for improvement &c. by E. Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Farmer's Register. GEO. C. BARRETT, Farmer Office.

A GARDENER.

An experienced Gardener well acquainted with the duties of his business in all its departments wishes a situation. Can produce good recommendations. Address J. B. at this office.

Jan. 21.

FARM FOR SALE.

For Sale, a Farm containing Seventy Acres of very choice land, well divided into Mowing — Pasturage — Orcharding, and Woodland, situated in Marlboro', 20 miles from Boston on the public road to Worcester.

It is now in a good state of cultivation, with a House and Barn thereon, and will be found a very eligible situation for any person wishing to retire to a very pleasant country town.

For terms, which will be very moderate if accepted soon, inquire of GEO. C. BARRETT, Boston. Jan. 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
Beans, white,	bushel	1 75	2 25
Beef, mess, (new)	barrel	10 25	10 50
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 00	8 75
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	20	23
Butter inspected, No. 1,	"	14	17
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	6
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	38
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Flaxseed, none,	bushel	1 25	1 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	5 56	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 62
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
Grain, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	68	70
southern yellow	"	65	68
white,	"	67	68
Rye, northern,	"	83	85
Barley,	"	63	65
Oats, nor hern, (prime)	"	46	47
Hay, best English,	ton	17 00	20 00
eastern screwed,	"	13 00	15 00
hard pressed,	"	14 00	16 00
Honey,	gallon	37	42
Hops, 1st quality (new)	pound	11	12
2d quality	"	10	11
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
Leather, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	10	12
dry hide, sole,	"	16	18
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	75	1 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	16 00	
bone, middlings,	"	8	8 53
Seeds, Herd's Grass, (new)	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
White Dutch Honeysuckle,	"	25	31
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	50	53
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	32	36
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
1st Lambs,	"	40	45
2d do.	"	30	33
3d do,	"	25	25
1st Spinning,	"	35	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET,

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6	7
Poultry,	"	10	12
Butter, (tub)	"	14	17
lump	"	18	20
Eggs,	dozen	18	20
Potatoes,	bushel	37	50
Cider, (new)	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 2, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 354 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, 10 pair Working Oxen, and 450 Sheep.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—In consequence of the limited number at market, sales were easily effected, and prices advanced. A few yoke uncommonly fine were taken for something more than our highest quotations. We quote prime at 30 a 33s; good at 27s; thin at 22s and 6d a 25s. 6d.

Working Oxen.—We noticed several sales at auction as follows, viz—$50, 55, 61, 71 and 78.

Cows and Calves—Sales "dull"—$20, 22 and 24.

Sheep—We noticed the sale of one lot at 16s 6d; one at 3 25, and one at 5 12 each.

MISCELLANY.

APOSTROPHE TO TRUTH.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Oh holy and eternal Truth! Thou art
An emanation of the Eternal Mind!
A glorious attribute — a noble part
Of uncreated being! who can find,
By diligent searching, who can find out thee,
The Incomprehensible — the Deity!

The human mind is a reflection caught
From thee, a trembling shadow of thy ray,
Thy glory beams around us, but the thought
That heavenward wings its daring flight away,
Returns to where its flight was first begun,
Blinded and dark beneath the noon-day sun.

The soul of man, though sighing after thee,
Hath never known thee, saving as it knows
The stars of heaven, whose glorious light we see,
The sun whose radiance dazzles as it glows;
Something, that is beyond us and above
The reach of human power, though not of human love.

Vainly Philosophy may strive to teach
The secret of thy being. Its faint ray
Misguides our steps. Beyond the utmost reach
Of its untiring wing, the eternal day
Of truth is shining on the longing eye,
Distant — unchanged — changeless — pure and high!

And yet thou hast not left thyself without
A revelation. All we feel and see
Within us and around forbids to doubt,
Yet speaks so darkly and mysteriously
Of what we are and shall be evermore,
We doubt, and yet believe, and tremble and adore!

A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.

The minds of active children are ever agog after something on which their fancy may rest. This principle of the human faculty never can be satisfied short of enjoyment in something. This being a self-evident position, the question fairly arises, what is the best food for such minds? If we wish their faculties to remain useless, deprive children as much as possible, of sources of information, teach them that all polish of whatever kind it may be, is superfluous. Then they will either be drones, or vagabonds, according as the bent of their inclination may lead them. But on the contrary, if you would like to have the offspring of your charge both active and useful, place such incentives before them, as would lead a tender and susceptible mind into a train of useful thoughts, which would so bias future conduct, as to justify the saying of the wise man, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." One great source of this bending the twig, may be attributed to the reading of newspapers. There is not at any one time, more matter placed before a child than he may think he can peruse in the course of a week, after which soon arrives another treat, until it becomes a matter of course; and in proportion to the expansion of the mind of the child, will his eagerness for each successive paper increase.

When once this thirst for improvement and information has gained an ascendency, the little fooleries and foibles that so frequently disgrace neighborhoods, and in which none but the frivolous and uncultivated are generally engaged, will be done away.—At the same time, such children are more attached to industry; for when the toils of the day are over, a mental collation awaits the mind at home, in the character of a weekly visitant; the children are not seeking relief from toil by perambulating a neighbor's premises.

These, among a great variety of causes that crowd upon us, are the reasons why we would be willing to direct the attention of parents to the simple article of a newspaper.—*Switzerland Guest.*

COLD WEATHER.

The following is the enumeration made by M. Arago of all the severe winters during the last ten centuries: — In 806, the Rhone was frozen over. The cold was from 18 to 20 centigrade degrees below zero. In 1133, the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea. In 1234, loaded carts and wagons crossed the Adriatic in Front of Venice. In 1305 all the rivers of France were frozen over. In 1324, it was possible to travel from Denmark to Lubec and Dantzic on the ice. In 1334, all the rivers of Provence and Italy were frozen. In Paris the frost lasted two months and twenty days. In 1468, it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets, in order to serve it out to the soldiers. In 1544, the same became requisite in France. In 1594, the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1657, the Seine was entire frozen over. In 1677, the Seine was frozen for thirtyfive successive days. In 1709, the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, from Marseilles to Genoa, were frozen. In 1716, shops were established on the Thames; and finally the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1788, and 1829.

The following record of the state of the thermometer, at various places, on the recent cold days, may prove satisfactory to such as are curious in these matters.

Albany,	23°	below	zero,	Jan.	4.
Bangor, (Me.)	40	"	"	"	"
Baltimore,	10	"	"	"	"
Boston,	15	"	"	"	"
Catskill,	28	"	"	"	"
Dunstable,	38	"	"	"	"
Dover, (N. H.)	28	"	"	"	"
Goshen, (N. Y.)	32	"	"	"	5
Greenfield, (Conn.)	36	"	"	"	4
Hartford,	25	"	"	"	"
Haverhill, (Mass.)	33	"	"	"	"
Kinderhook, (N. Y.)	29	"	"	"	"
Kennebeck, (Me.)	35	"	"	"	"
Lowell, (Mass.)	29	"	"	"	"
Lancaster, (Pa.)	22	"	"	"	"
Montreal,	35	"	"	"	"
Newberry, (Vt.)	33	"	"	"	"
Norwich,	24	"	"	"	"
Newark, (N. J.)	13	"	"	"	5
New Haven, (Conn.)	23	"	"	"	4
Northampton, (Mass.)	32	"	"	"	"
New Lebanon, (N.Y.)	39	"	"	"	"
Poughkeepsie,	33	"	"	"	"
Portland, (Me.)	21	"	"	"	"
Portsmouth, (N. H.)	20	"	"	"	"
Pittsfield, (Mass.)	32	"	"	"	"
Pottsville, (Pa.)	24	"	"	"	"
Saratoga Springs,	34	"	"	"	"
Saco, (Me.)	28	"	"	"	"
Schenectady,	33	"	"	"	"
Salem, (Mass.)	17	"	"	"	"
Troy,	28	below	zero,	Jan.	4.
Utica, (N. Y.)	34	"	"	"	"
Washington city,	16	"	"	"	"
Worcester, (Mass.)	19	"	"	"	"

At Northampton, in Massachusetts, the water in an open well was frozen at the depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the earth.

And in Bethelstown, (forming the southwestern extremity of this city) a crust of ice covered the water in a draw-well, twelve feet below the earth's surface. This well is sheltered by a roof over the windlass.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse*, connected with the New England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealer, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality — being raised under the particular direction and expressly for this establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each. — Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seed containing a good assortment for private gardens at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers — twenty papers for $1,00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, *Grape Vines, Plants and Roots* supplied at one day's notice.

Just published, a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent *gratis* to customers. GEO. C. BARRETT.

Jan. 21.

MULBERRY AND SILK.

COBB'S Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry, and upon Silk, being an improved edition. For sale at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Price 50 cents.

Jan. 21. GEO. C. BARRETT.

HERDS GRASS, OR TIMOTHY SEED.

200 BUSHELS Herds Grass Seeds, growth of 1834, of very good quality and unusually bright and clean, just received and for sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. GEO. C. BARRETT.

jan. 7.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEEDS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

Dec. 31, 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

NEW WORK.

JUST received from the Publisher a new work entitled CALCAREOUS MANURES, treating upon the different capacities of soil for improvement &c. by E. Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Farmer's Register. GEO. C. BARRETT,

New England Farmer Office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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